

University Missourian

An evening newspaper published at Columbia, Mo., every Friday by the Department of Journalism of the University of Missouri.

Application pending for admission as second-class mail matter at the postoffice at Columbia, Mo., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION. Invariably in Advance:
By Mail or Carrier:
School Year, \$2.00; Semester, \$1.25.
Single Copies, Two Cents.

Office—Room 14, Academic Hall, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.
Telephone Numbers:—
Department office, 377.
Newsroom, 274 and 114.

Only Approved Advertising Accepted.
Rates on Application.

Address all communications to
UNIVERSITY MISSOURIAN,
Columbia, Mo.



"BOOSTING THE UNIVERSITY."

It may seem as though the members of the different departments of the University try to boost their departments more than they do the University as a whole. Every "stunt," however, that is "pulled off" by any department, is a boost to the whole university.

Different student organizations, band, Glee Club, debating clubs, county clubs, student publications, Q. E. B. H., the athletic teams, all boost the University in different ways. The county clubs are organized for the special purpose of boosting the University. They are composed of the students in the University from the different counties through the state, and have the news from the University sent to the newspapers of the different counties. During the holidays the county clubs give entertainments and social functions, which serve to keep the alumni and the students in touch with each other and to keep the alumni interested in the affairs of the University.

Students while at home during their vacation should do all they can to boost the University, by talking to those who intend to go to college. A good method to get the high school students interested is by sending them student publications and having students of the University speak to them on subjects of University interest. High School Day is a fine way to get the high school students interested for then they come to Columbia and see the University. If they know the University they will wish to attend it as students.

NAMING BUILDINGS.

One thing seems to be lacking at the University of Missouri. The buildings do not have names of their own but are called by the professions they represent.

When we read of the beautiful colleges at Oxford which have stood for hundreds of years, we are struck by the beauty of their names. Magdalen, Oriel, Trinity, Balliol, Hertford, Exeter, and Queens are the names of some of the most popular, and each has some special mark of beauty to distinguish it from the rest.

At the University of Missouri only the Dormitories are named—Lathrop and Benton Halls for men, Read Hall for women. The new Y. W. C. A. Home will doubtless be named for some distinguished woman such as Frances Willard or Margaret Sangster.

We lack the love for college buildings which is so noticeable at the Old World Universities. But if the buildings were given appropriate names the student would think more fondly of them as every day realities, and the alumnus as pleasant memories. Take for example the Law Building. It could be named for Blackstone, or the first Dean of the College, or the man most influential in securing its location here. The trouble would be not in the dearth of satisfactory names, but in selecting the best ones.

COMPULSORY SUFFRAGE.

The St. Louis grand jury which investigated the charges of election fraud gave compulsory suffrage as one of the remedies which it believed necessary for the extermination of fraud in elections. It is easy to see that names of men who are registered as voters but who do not vote can be assumed by other persons and a fraudulent ballot be cast. Most of these cases, however, are due to death or to the removal of the voter and this source of trouble could be overcome by the enactment and enforcement of strict registration laws and frequent canvasses.

No compulsory suffrage law could be made effective without the prescribing of strict penalties; and these penalties would come much nearer the source of the evil if they were directed toward election judges and persons guilty of fraud. The passage of laws affecting all voters to get at the men who impersonate non-voters is a rather round-about method.

If some method could be devised whereby the honest thoughtful vote of every man would be recorded the measure would doubtless be a worthy one; but compulsory suffrage does not meet the requirements. A man who is compelled to vote in many cases will not express his opinion. The law might force voting but it could not force thinking

and an unprepared ballot is little better than a fraudulent ballot.

A man may have good reason for not voting. If he hasn't the chances are that he will invent one. If he is fined or imprisoned he will denounce the law as an instrument of oppression and will make himself believe that he is justified in evading it.

While we wish the grand jury all success in combating fraud in elections, we hardly think it is time for compulsory suffrage.

ACCREDITED SCHOOLS.

The number of accredited high schools in Missouri is increasing at a rapid rate, chiefly on account of the entrance requirements of the State University. Every town of any size in the State that has not an accredited school is trying to raise the standard of its school so as to make the graduates of the schools able to enter the University without examination.

In 1903-4 there were 88 accredited schools in the State; 74 public and 14 private. There are now 153 accredited schools in the state; 133 public and 20 private; a gain of 65 schools or seventy-three and eight-tenths per cent in four years. The total enrollment of the accredited schools is 28,189; the total number of graduates in 1907 was 2,935. The total number of teachers is 1,146, of whom 523 are men. Of the entire number of teachers 718 are college graduates. During the past few years the requirements of the accredited schools have been materially raised.

Frost has ripened the persimmon and the possum. These moonlight nights are suited for hunting Mr. Possum on the rocky hillside and in rich bottoms. The sport is invigorating. The game when browned with sweet potatoes is a feast for a king. Call the dogs!

To drive a nail it is necessary to have a good hammer and a strong arm. Another nail for better railroad facilities for Columbia has been driven. Let's apply strong arms and more nails, and everybody "hammer away."

The College of Agriculture of the University of Missouri shows a marked increase in enrollment. With such prize-winning advertisement as it receives at the State Fairs, new records may be expected next year.

THE STUDENT

SPEAK not weeth Dagoman dat sweep da street;

He ees too dumb, Signor.
All sense he got ees een hees han's an' feet.

Jus' dat an' notheeng more.
You laugh for hear heem talk an' mak' meestak'.

But, com', eef you would see
How smart som' Dago ees seet down an' mak'.

Som' leetla talk weeth me.
Com' let us talk of wisa theengs we know.

So, now I weell baygeen:
Eees eet not strange, my frand, how aard-varks grow.

An' keep from gattin' theen?
Eet mus' be tough for eatin' ants an' sooch.

So like dese aard-varks do;
You bat my life, I would no like eet mooch.

No more, I s'pose, would you—
Wat? "Aard-vark?" Sure! Eh, wat ees dat you say?

Som'theeng you neva heard?
Oh, yes, "a-a-r-d-v-a-r-k;"

Dat's how ees spal da word.
Eet ees een book, da wisa book I read.

Dat tal all theengs you want.
Ees call' "da 'Mericaans Cyclopaed'."

I buy me wan las' mont'.
An' last week I learn da first page;

Nex' week I learna two.
You bat my life, w'en I am good ole age.

I gon' know more dan you.
I am su'prise' how much you don'ta know;

You are much more smart, Signor.
Ah, wal, good by! Com' back een week or so.

I learn you som'theeng more.
—T. A. DALY in the Catholic Standard and Times.

ABOUT VEILS

Listen to the varieties of veils which are now worn. There is the Princess veil, the Lady Anne veil, the Tosca Drape veil, the Dorothy Vernon hood, the Circular veil, the Egyptian veil, also the velvet, chiffon, square spot, hair-line mesh, chiffon cloth, marquisette and the French hood.

Here are some of the new colors and shades: Canard, Peacock, Nattier, Kingfisher, Mediterranean, Dark Olive, Stone Green, Bottle Green, Garnet, Wine, Old Reds, Vieux Rose, Wood Rose, Mulberry, Cedar, Heliotrope, Wistaria, Peche, Apricot, Beige, London Tan, Bisque, Maize, Copper, Catawba, Modore, Taupe, Elephant, Maltese, French Gray.

The Steaming American.

The summer's over. Back we come—
The tall, the short, the fat, the thin—
And in our super-heated homes
Hot weather will begin!

—LIFE

TOLD ACROSS THE BREAKFAST TABLE

"No, thanks, I've turned vegetarian."

The Art student passed the meat platter to his neighbor.

"Haven't you read The Jungle yet?" queried the solicitor for the "Oven."

"It's the colored meat the food commissioner discovered at the State Fair, that's bothering him," the Junior Medic corrected.

"Well, we may be taking trolley rides in a few years," someone remarked, by way of changing the subject.

"How so?" the Freshman inquired.

"Why, everybody's talking about it," the man who reads the Missourian commenced. "The towns people are planning to build a trolley line from here to Mexico. They're trying to get St. Louis capital to back the affair. I tell you we students need something like that."

The discussion turned to the straw ballot taken by the University Missourian when the red-headed "Soph" with a wart on his nose, who had voted nine times for Debbs, interrupted. "I see that the grand jury is investigating the case of those Kentucky hazzers, who sealed a Freshman in a box car."

"What about it?" asked the Art student.

"Well, now they can't find either Freshman or box car," supplied the man who reads the Missourian.

"It's a wonder the 'Sophs' didn't try that on the Freshies here," some one at the other end remarked. "No Freshman could survive the trip to Centralia—"

Before the red-headed Soph could continue, the solicitor for the "Oven" broke in. "Talking about Centralia, Judge Taft complimented the Missouri mule, in his speech at Mexico."

"Well," quoted the wag, "Taft may come and Taft may go, but the pocket skirt has come to stay."

The Junior Medic glanced pityingly in his direction, and hurried on to his eight o'clock class, followed by the football man, who stuck a biscuit in his pocket lest he get hungry during organic chemistry.

SOCIETY

MISS MARGARET TRIMBLE will entertain Wednesday afternoon in honor of Miss Sallie Pierce whose marriage to Mr. W. H. Guitler will occur soon. Five hundred will be played.

Mrs. E. H. Guitler has returned from Marshall where she has been visiting the last week.

Mrs. S. A. Smoke and sister, Miss Margaret Trimble, returned Saturday from St. Louis where they have been visiting the former's daughter, Susie, who is attending Sacred Heart convent there.

Mrs. F. W. Neidermeyer has gone to St. Louis for a weeks visit.

ATHLETE'S CLOTHES

The discharge of the Brooklyn track athletes arrested for running in public in scant apparel with only a warning by the Magistrate to "go where sensitive women won't see you" leaves us without a judicial ruling on a question of propriety.

The excuse advanced that similar apparel is "worn in the presence of thousands at the big athletic meets" applies with equal force to chorus girls' tights, the wearing of which on Broadway would congest traffic. The even more abbreviated garments of rowing men, entirely proper at New London or Poughkeepsie, would hardly be in place in a boat on the Central Park lake. The athletes might also have pleaded that the Olympic contestants appeared before English royalty as scantily clad to receive prizes from Queen Alexandra.

We are much more squeamish than foreigners in such matters. The swimming trunks worn by men bathers at Continental beaches would be cause for arrest at Rockaway. The sight of men and women bathers waltzing in the surf at an English resort, recently the subject of illustration in the London Graphic, would scandalize Ashbury Park. Centuries of conventions in clothes have had their effect on the abstract view of the nude, and a nation which questioned the decency of Greenough's "Cherubs" still cherishes strong convictions of propriety.—New York World.

Poverty—And Love.

"Poverty bought our little lot,
Flooded with daisy blooms;
Poverty built our little cot,
And furnished all its rooms;
Yet Peace leans over Labor's chair,
Joys at the fireside throng,
While up and down, on Poverty's stair,
Love sings the whole day long."

To Give Delight.

When thou wishest to give thyself delight, think of the excellences of those who live with thee; for instance, of the energy of one, the modesty of another, the liberal kindness of a third.—MARCUS AURELIUS.

LONE SURVIVOR OF CENTRALIA MASSACRE DESCRIBES TRAGEDY

Col. Turner S. Gordon Says
Burning Train Was
Like Meteor.



TURNER S. GORDON.

"That burning train was one of the most aweinspiring sights that I ever saw," said Col. T. S. Gordon, proprietor of the Gordon Hotel, in discussing the memorable Centralia massacre, which occurred Sept. 27, 1864, and of which Col. Gordon is now probably the only survivor.

"We were returning from St. Louis, and had almost reached Centralia, when the train came to a sudden stop, and several armed men appeared at the doors and windows of the cars, and ordered everybody to march out and line up.

Frank James in Gang.

"In the rear coach were twenty-three Union soldiers from St. Louis, returning to their homes on furloughs, and they received the first attention of the guerrillas, for this 'hold-up' men proved to be. There were more than 200 in the gang, and they were under the command of Capt. Bill Anderson, and several other minor leaders, including Frank James. The union soldiers were lined up along the railroad, and after being stripped of everything of value, including most of their clothing, they were shot to death one by one.

"Then the guerrillas, turned their at-

tention to the passengers of the train and ordered them to give up everything of value they possessed, after which they searched the train, robbed the express car, and fired the eight coaches.

"Pointing a pistol at the head of the engineer, the leader ordered him to put on full steam ahead, and then jump from the cab.

Flaming Train Like Meteor.

"The engineer did as he was ordered, and soon the entire train, like a gigantic meteor, was flying across the prairie

Frank James Was One of the
Guerrillas Who Slew 200
Union Soldiers.

toward Moberly. Fortunately, the train was exhausted before it reached that point, and it came to a stop and was entirely consumed by the flames. The guerrillas then pillaged Centralia, after which they camped for the night on the prairie two miles east of that place.

"Meanwhile the news of the massacre had reached the ears of Col. Johnston, who commanded a company of 150 Union soldiers encamped at Sturgeon, and he hurried to Centralia, to stop further bloodshed, and avenge the death of the murdered union soldiers.

Troop of Soldiers Slain.

"Col. Johnston was a brave, self-confident leader, and, underestimating the strength of the guerrillas, he attacked them without preparation, and was cut into a trap. His entire force was killed as a second edition of the memorable Centralia massacre.

"Few people know of, or can appreciate, the stirring times of those days," concluded Col. Gordon. "Boone county was on the border between the north and south, and was during almost the entire war infested with guerrillas, bushwhackers, and marauders, and there were constant occurrences of violence."

ALUMNI NOTES FROM ST. LOUIS

(Students and faculty, former students and alumni, when in St. Louis, should remember the St. Louis alumni luncheon at Lippe's restaurant, Eighth and Olive streets. Luncheon every Saturday from 12:30 to 1:30 p. m.)

Odon Guitler, Jr., is in New York this week.

T. H. Rogers, with the St. Louis Times.

Among those at the last regular luncheon were:

"General" Smith, with the United Railways, wire department.

Simon Frank, advertising department, the Rice-Stix Dry Goods Co.

F. C. Donnell and W. T. Nardin are out of town this week, campaigning.

Charles F. Krone, Republican nominee for state senator in the Twenty-ninth District.

Claud Pearce, practicing law in the Wainwright building, is out of town this week on business.

C. B. Davis, formerly student director of athletics, now practicing law in the Wainwright building.

Frank Bullivant, Eng. '07, with Wagner Electrical Co., has returned to St. Louis after spending his vacation at his home in Poplar Bluff. He also visited in Columbia.

EXPERIMENT IN CROP GROWING

GROWING wheat and other crops with the aid of electricity is being done in England as a matter of experiment. The tests have been successful on a small scale.

The method is to stretch over the field to be treated a number of wires on poles, something like low telegraph wires, but high enough for loaded wagons and all the usual farming operations to go on underneath the wires without let or hindrance. The wires are thin and are supported by a few posts in long, parallel spans, about thirty feet apart. They are supported on the posts by elaborate high-tension insulators, and they extend over all the acreage under experiment, a control plot of similar land under similar conditions being, of course, left without any wires.

The system of conductors is then connected at one post with the generator supplying positive electricity at a potential of something like 100,000 volts, and with sufficient power to maintain a constant supply of electricity at this kind of potential. Leakage immediately begins, and with the charge fizzes off from the wires with a sound which is sometimes audible, and with a glow which is visible in the dark. Anyone walking about below the wires can sometimes feel the effect on the hair of the head, as of a cobweb on the face. They are then feeling the stimulating action of electrification. The electrification is maintained for some hours each day, but is shut off at night; it is probably only necessary to supply it during the early morning hours in summer time and in spring time or in cold, cloudy weather for the whole day, or during the time of the plant's greatest activity. But at what stages of the growth of a plant the stimulus is most effective has still to be made out.

The legislative appropriations for the state of Illinois for the University were \$76,251.45 in 1901; \$1,229,549.16 in 1903; \$1,495,926.16 in 1905; \$2,319,025.42 in 1907.

TRUSTS AMONG UNIVERSITIES

THE monopolistic spirit, it seems, is not confined to the commercial world, but, according to Chancellor MacCracken, of New York University, it invades the college world also. The Chancellor complained the other night that "unconsciously the rich and strong neighbors of New York University have treated her as if she ought to be hanged or sent to the stake." The New York Tribune reports him as admitting in private conversation that he had in mind Columbia, Yale, and Princeton. Their attitude, he says, is a virtual expression of what was uttered more than twenty years ago, namely, "that there was not room for two universities in the metropolis." As a consequence of this attitude New York University, he declares, has been "neglected in comparison with its neighbors by those who give, or ought to give, to higher education." The University is, therefore, he avers, obliged to depend on the sacrifice of its professors and the collection of small subscriptions for its current support. His main charge of a "university trust" was uttered at the opening of the School of Commerce, Accounts, and Finance, connected with New York University, on the evening of September 24. As reported by The Tribune his further words on the subject of the university trust were these:

"I offer this evening for the first time my solution. The anomaly arises from the adoption and promulgation, possibly an unconscious adoption and promulgation, by our older and richer neighbors in the university business of the metropolitan heresy that no room exists in the metropolis for a second university. This was announced more than twenty years ago as if it had been an axiom, by the president of a neighbor university.

"It regarded it then as a whimsical utterance of an individual. The experiences of twenty years have convinced me that it is really the creed of our oldest and richest university neighbors. They have been so enveloped by business corporations that they have unwittingly classified themselves with owners of railways or with producers of steel and iron, oil and tobacco, sugar and lead, instead of classifying themselves with charitable and religious bodies, where they really belong.

"The result is the existence in this region of America of a virtual university trust. They forget the essential difference between corporations which deal in things and corporations like universities and churches whose only object is the development of human brains and hearts and wills. They forget that a church trust in the latter commodities was tried by Europe for a thousand years, and was discarded at the Reformation once and forever. On this rejection of a trust in the shaping of souls we have been building for four hundred years.

"Yet unconsciously the rich and strong neighbors of New York University have treated her as if she ought to be hanged or sent to the stake. Every one has heard of the narrowness and intolerance of ecclesiastical magnates, but the very coldest reception I ever saw given by a group of churches to the advent of a new church in their neighborhood was an affectionate embrace compared with the reception that has been given New York University in her enlargement and progress for the last twenty years. This has seldom taken the shape of formal action. They are hardly conscious of how they speak and act and inspire their partizans to speak and to act in support of the plat-

ABOUT SCHOOLS OF JOURNALISM

PETTON STEGER, one of the editors of The World's Work, writes from New York City:

"I have just received Vol. I, No. 1, of the University Missourian and it has interested me very much. Will you please have my name put on the mailing list instead of sending it to the editor of The World's Work? I take pleasure in adding the Department of Journalism to our exchange list of The World's Work. This house is particularly interested in the work that you are doing. If we can be of assistance to you at any time we shall be glad to hear from you."

Edward Beatty, principal of the Warrensburg High School, writes: "The University Missourian is arriving daily at our high school. We thank you very much for sending it to us. It is well gotten up and is full of school spirit and student life."

Miss Jessie Stemmons writes from Carthage: "We have just received copies of the University Missourian and placed them on our reading tables in the Carthage High School library. We greatly appreciate your courtesy in sending them."

Earnest H. Pierce, editor of the Journal, Revere, Massachusetts, publishes a half column account of the work being done by the Department of Journalism of the University of Missouri.

The new College of Education at Ohio State University has an enrollment of twenty-eight students. This is its second year. In the first year eleven students were enrolled.

F. L. Liebing, President of Bliss Military Academy, writes to the University Missourian, his appreciation of this paper.

Sixty University students, who may never become journalists, are studying journalism.—Ashland Bugle.

More Money for Schools.

The New York Board of Education has asked for \$33,000,000 for the New York public schools for the next year, an increase of more than \$6,000,000. Superintendent Maxwell stated that the cost in the high schools was \$90.97 a pupil and in the college of the city of New York \$129 a pupil.

form. "There is room in the American metropolis for only one university."

"I have had direct testimony from benefactors of our university that partizans of one or other of our older and richer neighbors have argued with them upon the wisdom of their helping a younger and poorer competitor. Yet nothing worse could happen to the church trust of five hundred years since. Nothing worse could happen to these universities within a hundred miles of this city than to make such a virtual trust of them as to forbid a fourth university from competing by starving it out. It would simply create a reaction that would lead to extreme measures to establish universities under the direction and control of the State or the city. I want our neighbor universities, to whom I wish only good, to welcome our efforts and bid us godspeed."—The Literary Digest.